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The number of malaria patients in the 10-year period decreased noticeably. A number of completely equipped medical institutions has been established in Bulgaria. In 1948, the public health network increased 32 percent over 1944.

In Hungary, the State Social Security Institute established dispensaries in the industrial centers of Csepel, Ujpest, Kecskemet, Kispest, and others. A 400-bed hospital is being built in Sosefud. A 1948 census showed that there were more than 18,000 medical workers in Hungary. Plans now call for a new medical institute to be established in 1949.

The Rumanian government has nationalized all the hospitals and apothecaries within its borders. A nation-wide census of medical workers and enterprises was made. It was determined that there were more than 13,000 medical workers in Bucharest alone. Today, there is a comprehensive anti-VD program, and much is being done to help children suffering from tuberculosis. A start has been made in eradicating malaria in Rumania. Starting 2 May, a survey is to be made of more than 500 towns and villages to determine the spread of this disease. More than 100 marshy regions are going to be treated, and 60 malaria stations will be set up in locations where the malaria rate is highest.

Much has been accomplished in Poland. Many new regional and mobile polyclinics have been established, and most of the large industrial centers now have their own medical enterprise. B. V. Petrovskiy, chief of the delegation of Soviet Medical Workers, who attended a meeting of the Professional Union of Public Health Service Workers, remarked that despite the many difficulties to be surmounted, the Polish medical workers are doing an excellent job.

Health resorts in Czechoslovakia have been nationalized. Some of the largest, among them Karlovy Vary, Frantiskov, Jazne, and Marianske Lazne, are to be used as rest homes for the working class.

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